

"No Man or Woman Who Has Really Taken In What This War Means Can Hesitate to Give to the Very Limit."—Wilson

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WEATHER

Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate to fresh winds

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TWO CENTS [In Greater New York and within commuting distance] THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Give! Give! Give!

THE FOE is on the anvil. Every dollar to the Liberty Loan is a hammer stroke. Every Liberty Bond purchase is a blow to shatter international greed, brutality and tyranny. Every patriot's investment swings the sledge, to beat the slag of dishonor into the true metal of human liberty.

There is no time for waiting; no time for hesitation; no time for doubting; no time for fumbling or excuse. This is the moment.

Not to give is to take away. Not to find every possible dollar for the men who give their hope, their ambition and their earthly aspiration is to steal from them the victory for which they sacrifice. To give, to give overpoweringly and crushingly, is to shake the heart of the foe.

The splendor of our giving is the enemy's shadow.

They are waiting to hear in France. Our wish for victory is futile until it is translated into some reality. Faith is not enough, words are not enough, gestures and promises are not enough. Only deeds will suffice.

The liberty of the world has been attacked.

Give! Give! Give!

Din of Cheers Greets Wilson At Loan Rally

Thousands Roar Loyalty to President at Big Opera House Meeting

President Wilson addressed the world of right and the world of might last night through the medium of a Metropolitan Opera House audience on the eve of the greatest Liberty Loan campaign, and a few hours later the dive was on with \$100,000,000 already subscribed in New York. In measured, collected phrases, powerfully and lucidly delivered, he outlined again the aims of the forces of right, and the audience, composed of bankers of international power, statesmen, legislators, soldiers and leaders of the business world and their wives and daughters, cheered incoherently and with sustained vehemence.

It was 8:30 o'clock when the naval band, which had been playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other airs, fell dramatically dumb. For five full minutes the house was in expectancy. Detachments of soldiers, marines and sailors stood rigid at "present arms" at the rear of the stage. Complete silence prevailed.

Ovation to President

Then the people on the right of the house began to rise in waves. It was like a human ripple moving from Fortieth Street to Thirty-ninth through the body of the Metropolitan. And following it came a surging, inchoate roar of applause and greeting as an erect, sturdy figure moved deliberately out to the centre of the stage from the left and was recognized.

President Wilson remained standing for a moment in front of the armchair that had been set for him. He bowed in acknowledgment of the tremendous greeting and his face broke into a smile. He bowed again and sat down. The cheering redoubled. The President arose and bowed again and his lips moved soundlessly against the tumult.

Again he took his seat and again the audience dragged him out of it by sheer force of lung power. They were still only when Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and chairman of the meeting, stepped forward. And then a man at the left of the house aroused another outburst.

Cheered Again and Again

"Three cheers for President Wilson!" he cried. "The best President we ever had!"

The cheers were long and hearty. "God bless President Wilson!" yelled the volunteer cheer leader, and again came the answering roar. "G-d—d—m the Kaiser," shrieked the man again and the cheering was renewed.

Before the noise had completely subsided the vociferous one had added, "I rot two boys over there and one of them's just been wounded."

Applauds Without Smiling

Throughout Mr. Strong's address President Wilson at intervals, as though in approval, of such sentiments as the necessity of wide distribution of Liberty Bonds and freedom from taxation for small holders. When Mr. Strong spoke of the "march on Berlin" President Wilson was clapping

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# No Bargain Peace, Says Wilson; Bulgaria Pleads for Armistice; Yanks Aid Foch in Double Blow

## Foe Without Honor, Cannot Be Trusted, President Asserts

"They Do Not Intend Justice, Observe No Covenants, Accept No Principle" and "We Cannot 'Come to Terms' With Them," Chief Executive Says of Enemies

League of Nations Must Be Organized at the Peace Table

"We Are All Agreed That There Can Be No Peace Obtained by Any Kind of Bargain or Compromise," Is Message in Loan Drive Address

President Wilson in his address at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, which opened the Liberty Loan campaign here, said:

"My Fellow Citizens:

"I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their complete success; for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced cooperation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance.

"I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have; and it is my mission here to-night to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

Purposes Now Well Defined

"At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war. The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset; but they are clear now.

"The war has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual states. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a peoples' war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

Issues Confronting the World

"The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interest—but definitely and once for all.

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## Pan-Germans, Despite Defeats, Want Spoils

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau

DESPITE the crushing defeats the Germans have suffered on the Western front, the Pan-Germans have not yet ceased clamoring for indemnities and conquests. At the recent Pan-German convention in Meissen, the following resolution was adopted as a reply to the cries of the Socialists for a peace by understanding:

"We have no use for a peace by understanding, for that would mean the ruin of our people. We must insist on a sufficient war indemnity; we must—for the sake of our future—retain Belgium militarily, economically and politically in our power; we must—for the sake of our raw materials—adhere to an extensive colonial policy, and we must demand that England give back all the land she has taken away from Turkey during the present war."

## British Take Strumitz in Balkan Drive

Bulgar City Wrested From Ferdinand's Troops by Invaders

LONDON, Sept. 27. (By The Associated Press).—The British forces on the Macedonian front have captured the Bulgarian city of Strumitz. Announcement of this capture was officially made by the War Office here this afternoon. The text of the statement reads:

"British troops, preceded by yeomanry, entered Strumitz yesterday morning, while Anglo-Greek troops stormed the heights of the Belashitz Mountains, north of Lake Dolna. The British have taken more than thirty guns and much ammunition."

(G. p. m.).—Serbian troops were officially reported to have captured Kuchan, about fourteen miles from the Bulgarian border, opposite Kustendil.

This is taken to show the rapid development of the Allied envelopment by which it is hoped the Cserbs by a quick thrust to the northeast will cut off the Bulgarians who are being hard pressed by the British on the Bulgarian front.

British Driving Ahead

The text of the Serbian statement follows: "Our troops yesterday (Wednesday) captured the very important point of Beli Kamen, north of Domirak. On the same day we entered Ishtib. We have taken Bogoslovets Hill. This morning (Thursday) our cavalry, pursuing the enemy, entered Kuchan."

"Our present line runs west of the Ishtib-Veles road. Fighting is in progress before Velez."

"A great number of additional Bulgarian and German war prisoners and enormous quantities of war material have fallen into our hands. All the roads are crowded with wagons and war material and several trains have been abandoned by the Bulgarians."

Total Gain 75 Miles

"Our cavalry has reached a point 120 kilometres (75 miles), as the crow flies, north from the line where our offensive started."

PARIS, Sept. 28 (delayed).—The Allied troops in Macedonia have captured more than 10,000 prisoners, says a statement from the French War Office to-night. More than 200 guns also have been taken. The statement says:

"The Allied advance has been so very rapid that it has been impossible to count prisoners and ascertain the amount of war material captured, which is enormous. Up to this time more than 10,000 prisoners and more than 200 guns have been counted."

Turkish Grant Of Land Brought Bulgaria Into War

In the light of present peace manoeuvres, the cause of Bulgaria's entrance into the world war on the side of the Central Powers will be enlight-

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## Allies Guard Against Trap In Bulgar Plea

King Ferdinand's Move for Separate Peace May Isolate Turkey

Armistice Request Now Befors Allies

Lord Cecil Says Possibility of Trickery Will Be Watched

By Arthur S. Draper (Special Cable to The Tribune)

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LONDON, Sept. 27. — Bulgaria has cracked. The enemy's home front is broken and we have reached the "beginning of the end" of the long struggle between democracy and autocracy.

A direct official request for an armistice was received to-day by the British government from Bulgaria. At Allied headquarters in the Balkans General d'Esperey received Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, who asked for an armistice.

The commander of the Allied forces informed the Bulgarians that he would forward their proposal to his government, but would not suspend operations. The Allied governments are now considering the request, which has been sent to all of them.

This application bears all the earmarks of a definite official request from one belligerent to others. There is no suggestion that it was made simply on the initiative of Premier Malinoff, as had been suggested in earlier reports coming out of Germany.

May Isolate Turkey

If the armistice is granted it will be possible for the Allies to impose such terms on Bulgaria that Turkey will be isolated.

In the second Balkan war, in which Bulgaria took the field against Rumania, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia, a five days' suspension of arms was agreed upon and arranged by the military representatives as soon as the peace delegates met at Bucharest. As deliberation had not been completed by that time, the armistice was renewed for three days.

In the Franco-Prussian war a week's discussion intervened between the application for and the granting of an armistice.

Lord Robert Cecil told The Tribune this evening: "It is true that a request for an armistice has been made. This is not merely a rumor, such as we have often heard, but it is an official request which will be dealt with officially."

Results Are Problematical

"It is an event of very great importance. The effect on the situation will depend on whether anything comes of it, and that question will likely be decided quickly."

"An armistice may be dealt with by the commander in the field or referred back to his government. There is a great chance that this may be a trick, but however it may be dealt with I hope we do not get caught. A nation may ask for an armistice and simply end the fighting unconditionally, or it may offer conditions, or it may demand to know on what condition it would be granted."

Premier Malinoff's suggestion may not bring separate peace with Bulgaria, but he has taken the step

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## "It's Our Turn Now," Says Gen. Gouraud

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A semi-official statement issued to-day said: "The soldiers of the Fourth Army (Gouraud's) went over the top exactly at 5 o'clock Thursday, full of confidence and cheered by the order which their chief had sent them at 5 o'clock and which concluded with these words: "It's our turn now and with all those who are attacking with us. Forward!"

## U. S. Troops Join British In Offensive

Capture Outer Defences of Hindenburg Line Above St. Quentin

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Americans operating on the extreme right of the British this morning captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defences of the Hindenburg system—southwest of Le Catelet, north of St. Quentin, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig to-night.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 27 (10 p. m.) (By The Associated Press).—The Germans delivered counter attacks northwest of Varennes and between Ivoiry and Montfaucon late to-day but achieved no gain.

There was heavy artillery firing west of Mont Blainville and southwest of Charpeny this afternoon, a further indication that the Germans are making an effort to stabilize their line. The enemy is known to be massed in Cierges and the forest of Cierges and the Forest De Mont. All those places are being heavily shelled to-night.

Counter Attacks Fail

The counter attacks of the enemy failed to make any impression on the American front, the whole line of which was slightly advanced during the day. It included to-night the villages of Charpeny, Very, Epionville and Ivoiry.

The resistance of the Germans, however, was steadily increased at almost every point. Apparently they are making desperate efforts to hold their newly established positions.

The greater part of their line upon which counter attacks were thrown was that held by General Cameron's corps. These counter attacks were repulsed by troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Maryland and Oregon.

(G. p. m.).—General Pershing's troops in their drive between the Meuse and the Argonne Forest made a great haul of German artillery in the region of Dannevoix. The Americans' capture included four big 210-millimetre guns, eight 150-millimetre pieces, fifteen trench mortars, ten field guns and thirty-four machine guns.

Yanks Use Hun Cannon

West of Dannevoix the Americans captured twelve 77s, which are now being used against the Germans, a large amount of ammunition also having been captured.

Aerial observers to-day reported fires in the region of Haraumont and Briulles, both northwest of Verdun, and in the territory under the fire of the American artillery for the last few days. The fires are believed to represent ammunition dumps set on fire by the enemy and temporary frame buildings erected in Briulles by the Germans.

The American artillerymen assume that the fires were started by shells from the heavy guns they are using.

More Prisoners Captured

(G. p. m.).—General Pershing's forces this morning continued their drive against the German positions between the Argonne Forest and the River Meuse. The Americans increased their total of prisoners. They also captured guns and other war material, but these have not yet been enumerated.

## 21,000 Prisoners Taken by Allies On West Front

Americans Drive Forward With Haig Fighters in New Assault on German Positions in Picardy, Forcing Foe Back Over Wide Stretch

U. S. Troops Take More Captives And Big Guns in the Argonne

Serbians Threaten Flank of Retreating Enemy as British Take City of Strumitz From King Ferdinand's Weakening Army in New Advance

President Wilson, speaking here last night at the opening of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign, declared that there would be no bargain peace. Meanwhile, as though to reinforce his word, the Allied armies were advancing on three fronts and Bulgaria was pleading for an armistice.

"We are all agreed," said the President, "that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires."

"Germany is constantly intimating the 'terms' she will accept; and always ndis that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

Bulgaria has appealed to the Allies for an armistice. General d'Esperey, commander of the Entente armies in the Balkans, has agreed to receive Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, but has declined to stay the victorious advance of his forces. German reports indicate a revolution in Bulgaria is taking place.

The British, aided by Americans, struck a new terrific blow on a twenty-mile front in Picardy. On the whole line of assault the Allied forces pushed the enemy back for important gains.

The Americans on the British extreme right captured a series of strong outpost defences on the Hindenburg line before Le Catelet, half way between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Haig's forces in a direct thrust at Cambrai swept forward to within three miles of that city.

The Americans and French in Champagne stormed forward on their whole line despite the enemy's desperate resistance, which stiffened as the Allies progressed. Rains sweeping the battlefield added to the difficulties of the advancing forces.

Sixteen thousand prisoners have been taken by the Franco-Americans, according to advices received in London last night.

Successive enemy counter thrusts on both sides of the Argonne Forest failed to arrest the onrush of Pétain's forces. Everywhere the German blows were crushed by the withering fire of the Franco-American guns.

In Macedonia catastrophe has overtaken the Bulgarian armies. The Serbians have advanced nearly thirty miles up the Bregaknitza River beyond the enemy base of Ishtib and are swinging behind the retreating enemy forces in eastern Bulgaria.

The British pushing across the border from the south have carried the Belashitz Range, the last strong defence in Southern Bulgaria, and have captured the city of Strumitz, key to the Bulgarian plains.

## Americans Sweep Beyond Objectives; Foe Bottled Up Near Four de Paris

PARIS, Sept. 27.—American troops in their attack northwest of Verdun appear to have attained all and more than all they attempted. The Americans were confronted by the German Fifth Army. This force had been diluted, which explained the relatively small number of prisoners taken.

The American advance, over most difficult ground amidst wood, is looked upon here as a fine feat of arms. Montfaucon, whose heavy silhouette dominates the horizon, was passed by the Americans, and now is well within the newly conquered ground.

The Argonne Forest itself is "dead ground" between the two attacking fronts, but the capture by the Americans of Montblainville (on the eastern outskirts of the forest) bottles up the Germans holding the positions in front of Four de Paris. Germans there now have the French in front of them and the Americans at their backs.

One Enemy Division in Argonne

The Germans, it is believed here, have only one division in the Argonne. This force now has no other means of retreat but over the rough roads leading northward through the woods.

"By taking Varennes and Montfaucon with a series of positions that General von Gallwitz considered so impregnable that he could not have taken in his own hands," says Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris," "the Americans have given a magnificent new edition of their victory in the St. Mihiel salient."

Marshal Foch launched his offensive against Franco-American forces yesterday